METHOD OF USING (H+/K+)ATPase INHIBITORS AS ANTIVIRAL AGENTS

ABSTRACT

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A class of compounds which are (H^+/K^+) ATPase inhibitors can be used for the treatment of viral infections. Compounds of particular interest are defined by Formula III:

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$$\begin{array}{c}
\mathbb{R}^{7} \\
\mathbb{R}^{7} \\
\mathbb{S}^{-} \\
\mathbb{C} \\
\mathbb{R}^{9}
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\mathbb{R}^{10} \\
\mathbb{R}^{21} \\
\mathbb{R}^{2}$$

$$\mathbb{III}$$

wherein D is N or CH; wherein \mathbb{R}^7 is one or more radicals selected from hydrido, alkoxy, amino, cyano, nitro, hydroxyl, alkyl, halo, haloalkyl, 15 carboxyl, alkanoyl, nitro, amino, alkylamino, amide, alkylamide, alkoxycarbonyl, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl and alkylsulfonyl; wherein R⁹ is one or more radicals selected from hydrido, alkoxy, amino, alkyl, halo, cyano, nitro, hydroxyl, haloalkyl, carboxyl, alkanoyl, 20 nitro, amine, alkylamine, dialkylamine, amide, alkylamide, alkoxycarbonyl, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl and alkylsulfonyl; and wherein R^{10} and R^{11} are independently selected from hydrido and alkyl; or a pharmaceutically 25 acceptable salt thereof.